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ublication with to have rejected articles return nucl in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Jury and Judge in the Diamond Case. Yesterday morning Police Captain THOMAS J. DIAMOND was convicted at Albany of wilful omission of duty in the case of the disorderly establishment In this town from which his wardman BISSERT collected blackmail.

BISSERT was convicted and sentenced to prison for his agency in the characteristic offence against public morals and honest government. His captain, DIAMOND, after conviction by the jury, sentenced by Justice D. CADY HER-RICK to a money fine, but not to imprisconment for a year or a month or a week or a day. Thereupon DIAMOND's counbills, and the convicted officer walks away from court a free man, and a happy man so far as he could be made happy by the Judge's exercise of his discretion to the form of penalty.

The District Attorney's office did its full duty in the prosecution of Captain DIAMOND, and in the presentation of the case against him.

The trial jury in the remote county to which the case was removed at the instance of the accused officer's counsel

The law left to the presiding Judgewho in this case happened to be the Hon. D. CADY HERRICK-the choice between a penalty which should bear lightly upon the convicted officer's pecket, and on exemplary and deterrent period of confinement in a prison cell; or the Judge might impose both fine and im-

The code also contained two different sections under which the misdemeanant might be sentenced; one section directly and unquestionably bearing upon his case; the other probably bearing upon it, but by its context and position in the code perhaps affording ground for argument on appeal.

Justice HERRICK deliberately chose the remoter and less clearly applicable section of the code on which to base his sentence. He also deliberately chose the form of penalty less calculated either to punish or to warn. In pronouncing the sentence he addressed to the public a somewhat elaborate and apparently anxious explanation of his lenity; but his stated reasons for letting DIAMOND go free of jail will be closely scrutinized here in New York; and they may fail to convince those to whom they were addressed ever the prisoner's head that the cause of honest government and clean police service in this town has not been made the victim of a judicial error.

New Methods of Railway Telegraphing.

From time to time during the past few years experiments have been conducted with a view to providing for the great railroad lines in this country some new and improved methods of transmitting despatches by electricity which should supplant the old Morse telegraphic system, heretofore used for this purpose almost exclusively. It was announced last summer that arrangements had been made by the Lackawanna Railroad to move all its trains and send all its messages by telephone, instead of by telegraph, and that the proposed change would take place some time this fall. The substitution in question was thought to be thoroughly feasible, in view of the high degree of perfection which the telephone had lately attained.

Now it is reported that the old method of telegraphic communication is soon to be abandoned by the Pennsylvania Railroad and is to be superseded by what is known as the Delany system. Experiments to that end have been going on for a month or more between Philadel phis and Altoons, and have, we under stand, been highly satisfactory. They have been conducted particularly for the purpose of determining whether or not the newer system would fill the requirements of railroad despatching. which numerous peculiarities exist which are well known to telegraphers

The chief advantage of the Delany system appears to he in its power of rapid transmission. It is stated on good authority that by means of it messages may be sent at the rate of s,600 words per minute or several hundred times inster than by the old method and it is calculated that, by reason of this fact much valuable time will be payed in the conduct of routine business. Agents and officers of the road will be to communicate with each other much more freely and expeditionally for flecember his lectures on the othics work will be instrumedy facilitated

array of the Dulony symmeto over the prod- qualifications for the tank he has saider assumer, or that, if adopted, if will do taken to now so generally recognized all that is clastered for it. The attrouprise, that most people will turn his nextly round brings to mind, nevertheless, well over his remarks or street quantions of known facts concerning other methods right and wrong concerning second pleasant to smeal to consection with ser further on his own particular spethe change and to be nottomplated easily the effice of besting. Here again by the Perceptratio finitional in sein is this professed duciple of the pronews of the Contential was transmitted . That which is concern parished has hat seem Philadelphia and New York at Account matter and state to at the inspectation a rate of ayand theretofore unbased of The number of words sent in a minute located area will than min married suried from 600 to is 600, a epond of 5,000. And here he is usuale: per minute having been accomplished Receptor may be taken to particular transmissmaddly. In the such year and by the hor covery to contrast and contrast that. The death of Quies, Virginia countries and contrast that the Police of Co. call and to move bloodings. suggestarily bert wasen. Next. San the state of the state of states of states over contraction and a state of the state of post and however Princhery and huffale in the carefully considered opinion at a rate varying from 1,000 to 1,000 after mounts of reflection, there was on words a minute. But it was found that the whole has little looking for the moral has been touised as a soldier, and has being

code, needed to be deciphered and put into readable form, and this necessitated the services of scores of assistants.

It was not that feature of the service however, which made it objectionable. The trouble was that perhaps right in the middle of a despatch, a hundred words or more would be found to be missing, having been clipped out during the process of transmission, owing to some mechanical defect in the transmitter, or to its improper adjustment or manipulation, or to a "ground" somewhere on the line. Of course the news that came through intact was acceptable but obviously accuracy was not always

to be depended upon.

The thought of a single word being omitted from a train order is appalling. But a quarter of a century has gone by since the Centennial, and great inventions have been recorded. While a speed of 8,000 words a minute exceeds the best record of 1876, there is no good reason to suppose that it is impossible of attainment now, or that the instruments required by the system in question possess any of the faults apparent in those that were then used.

The Turkey and His Mates.

It should be remembered among the good qualities of the turkey that he is an old and genuine American. North American from "away back." He owes his name to a mistake of the naturalists. He is the cock of North America and not of India or Turkey; but as America was supposed to be a part of the Indies, the mistake may be pardoned. Since the sixteenth century he has travelled far. His health and habits are good and he can make himself at home in almost any climate. It is said by the authorities upon the fowls of the air and the barnyard that civilization has hurt him and that he isn't as beautiful to look at or as sweet to ent as he was when wild in woods he ran and our wise and pious ancestors pursued him with the gun and not the axe. Hence the custom of "turkey shoots" on Thanksgiving Day. Judging from the demeanor of the domestic bird, he is not conscious of any descent from a greater dignity. He is a trifle too selfconscious, perhaps; he is all the better American for that, if it be true that Americans have a keen and sensitive self-consciousness. He is solemn and pompous, but much less so than thousands of men who have none of his merits and whose contributions to the happiness of civilization are pitifully smaller.

Brought up for a tragic end, destined for a sacrifice, born to be butchered for a holiday, his existence is mirrored his walk and conversation. Theatrial, if you will, but still essentially grandiose and commanding; and no fatter than Hamlet. Can only the lean and hungry suffer? Hath not the Fat Lady feelings? It adds to the bitterness of the turkey's fate that he is too fat to receive sympathy. Stalking to his end, he must remain comic, absurd, unappreciated. Who knows what a turkey dreams of? Perhaps of lands where gigantic gobblers fat long pig for the market.

Let us not dwell upon the darker side. In the old days when birds and beasts and men talked the same language, it may have been possible to understand the turkey. We prefer to think of him as a genial and careless epicurean, fat and comfortable, a HORACE who dies may be a little unfortunate, but his matter is excellent. From the anthropological point of view, he is a true sacrificial bird. As the old Arabs used to kili a camel and drink his blood in token and renewal of the common blood of the clan, so all the vast American clan is one to-day by virtue of this admirable bird. May every good wish on every wishbone be fulfilled! And in being thankful with turkey, let us be thankful for turkey.

Pumpkins are regrettably scarce, first-folio Shakespeare. Gop bless the man-but, sure, it must have been a woman-that invented pumpkin pie! The dictionaries of biography and the halls of fame are rank with cheaper benefactors of the world

Advices from Carver, Rochester and Wareham, all of Plymouth county, Mass, show that this year's cranberry crop is a wonder and a joy; 10 per cent. better and bigger than it was last year; 80 per cent., 40 per cent. Bully for the swamps and their barvost! Bully for the Pilgrim Fathers! When they made for the stern and rock-bound coast and for Puddle Dock, they foresaw the glorious future of the Cape Cod cran-

try yet, but it's harder to find then it night to be. Some day folks may get tired of champague and come back to the sound and fruity product of the orchard and the order press-

a Meral Agency

commission person, the Rev. Citizenser Basic, rosumes to the Forum than before and, in consequence, their of excitation and Christianity in relation to the treatment of the Chitame. We have no reason to doubt the super! The incasure of the Rev. Mr. Starr's of rapid telegraphing which one put events in those god one what he has to

near officiality association for periodical, man a pool applie and that happy classes. But how six !

sees have I ever approved—but there was also, If anything, too little confecation of the property of those not only active in the war, but responsi for outrages too awful to imagine, but too serious

There is something here like a note of personal regret for lost opportunities; but he proceeds to sweep aside the ineffective apologies which other missionaries have offered for their looting exploits, and to put the whole question squarely on the ground of the greatest good of the looted:

" I may be pardoned for believing that the statement which I made in the Forum for July is the only worthy defence to be made of the occurrences which have been called looting-more worthy than the attempt to class all 'appropriation food and clothing,' &c., for foreign outside the sphere of 'loot' and so innocen and commendable, while all that others took t wrong and reprehensible."

This simplifies matters. The Rev. GILBERT REID is a school of ethics all by himself. He despises the milk-andwater euphemisms of other apostles caught with the property of the heathen in their wardrobes or curio cabinets. He looted for the good of the Chinese, he regrets that he did not do more looting when he had the chance, and he regards as merely incidental to this moral duty the circumstance that he profited personally by its performance as an uncommissioned, unlicensed volunteer confiscator or looter.

We go back now to the Rev. GILBERT REID'S first defiant announcement of his doctrine, as contained in his letter March 27 last to the North China Herald:

Now and then I branched out to loot from hose who were our enemies, and I only regret I didn't have more time to loot from such despicable wretches, lastead of leaving so much to others, including not a few loot critics. If, however, those from whom I have looted!want their things back, let them meet me face to face and I will take the matter into consideration. It has also grieved me that so many really good people think that my loot is good enough for them to want. The friends of losters are beyond my calculation. At this late date it should be known that looting under all circumstances is wrong, and therefore 'none need apply '-for loot, on sale or donated."

This exhibit seems to us to require no comment. We are not aware whether the Rev. GILBERT REID has now wholly secularized his efforts for the amelioration of heathen standards of morality. or whether he is yet depending upon financial support by philanthropic Christians on this side of the world.

November Poems.

Only with the utmost reluctance and diffidence do we consent to answer the requests hereinbelow set forth:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For som years I have amused myself with collecting nature poems, and especially poems of the various months I have not had good luck with November, which seems to fare hard at the hands of the poets, perhaps from English prejudices, perhaps because the poets have given up all they had to October and after the harvest home and harvest moon tar' of the imagination, it is sober and stupid for the rest of the year or until snow falls. Will you take the trouble to mention or reprint what you consider to be the best and the second-best "CRANFORD, N. J., Nov. 15."

These are matters of personal taste and it seems a little presumptuous and superfluous to give an opinion about them. Do you put salt or sugar on your oatmeal and your canteloupe? Are you for blue eyes, or for black or brown? Do you shave or wear a beard? Do you swear by TENNYSON or by BROWNING? verybody to his taste; and why should anybody care a rap what anybody else's taste is? But November has been much misunderstood and our correspondent is a very book of courtesy. If he please, he shall have two more slips to plant in his garden of poets. To us the sweetest song that was ever distilled in November ts Dithyramb DICK's Pilduzer Pastel. The Day After Election:"

"And the next day was beautiful. For you, said the Lord of the starry mains and the immune depths. I have builded this Day and have unveiled t from the fleecy-curting dawn, a sheer felicity-And lo, the fulliment and the revelation. A Day but they are still easier to get than a | as warm and sweet as the inceuse clinging to tait white alters and as round and entire as a perfect tear rolled from the soft, close hand of love; a Day fretted with golden suns and studded with rosy hours jeweiing the inverted blue, and adorant o gentle breezes blown straight over the fragrans blooms of all the world: a Day rimmed on sapphire hills and beat illy wise to a thrilled people, a con summate orb flung into the heart of dear, deep atti and radiating through the charmed air sein tellent spangles of love and peace."

It may be said that there is nothing peculiarly Novemberish about this little masterpiece, but there is nothing par-Coularly Novemberish about November when it behaves itself. It might be part of October.

The second number of the programme fulfile the old definition of a comedy, since it begins unpleasantly and ends pleasantly. In form, however, it is a Pilduser Pastel

We have seen Novembers the Indian summer having straws alough not the glowing strapery of the release and laid down to decame where gray this lights account to extragely in regged should be age goes down to influent pennions to the slope the analysis of the same time and in a strape of the same time and the same where the love property of the same could relate the same time strategy and another the same time strategy and the same results and the same results and the same and extrape of show drapped with and time and contently responsible they be appoint those and analysis and the same results and the same results are substantially and the same time a same and the same and th having straws shout not the glowing dispery of distance test and then glandly maked to appear and a new and from the manager's time professionary published training but data thereigners entours mater among the prior test that transfers and there. now and suscensioners pass from among the wear; tion gain some states after the strong the stary. It him first point the first his dames assess after the base after the strong strong out. The transportable the start she after some for princip Ar least upon the topons of the casts are season therefore of the class the product and the class the appropriate of the class the appropriate that the stage of the class the appropriate that the stage of the class to be the appropriate that the stage of the class to be the appropriate that the stage of the class to be the appropriate that the stage of the class to be the appropriate that the stage of the class to be the stage of the class to be the stage of the class to be and coulded it ample the synthetism. The edge of the product for their files instrumentary? France as give ing and open after large as the template of the state great ring man region date Fair from the new household from the house and have agreed many modern accounting of the great from the brank many to Characteristic Springs after one at the Spring of all fine and door section) descentibles while little make detail that make

The tone is and units the suspense of the root fertiage our correspondent. will require the poem as too mentage in ful is the contrast between the jegmost mad the fat gookblor-

The death of Green, Victoria equand Complete him blocks of Co. call any to move blocking the flocks of Co. call any to move blocking the flocks of Co. call any to move blocking at the actual and produced to complete and the flocks and produced to complete and the flocks are produced to the floc and in the House of Lords from the left Anguery Latinoppe accepted county of the throne to the trend from Lords beards, to be the the control of the throne to the trends. and it turbs out that it has changed be-

espatches! three times. But he has never been permitted to go to the front when there was much doing there, greatly as he has wanted to go. The other day, however, the Secretary of State for War said in a speech that the King did not intend to keep his brother at home always, and that if his corps should be mobilized, the Duke of CONNAUGHT would command it even on active service. The "if " is not to e overlooked; but there is a chance that the Duke may yet get into a battle, a chance which the late Queen minimized until it

did not exist.

Notwithstanding some of the recent reports from New England and other parts of the United States to the effect that the supply of Thanksgiving turkey this year was likely to be much less than the de-mand, it will probably be found to-day that there is all that is needed to go around Hundreds of boxes of the gobblers and their mates have been received in the metropolis, and it has been soberly and mathematically calculated that the ber of these birds which will to-day be expected to add distinction and lustre to the fame of their ancestors will be little short of one million.

On Dec. 1, Elizabeth, N. J., a city of more than 50,000 inhabitants, will substitute for its present old-fashioned volunteer firemen a paid force. Some of the few cities which still retain a volunteer force, though supplemented or directed by a few paid nembers, are Binghamton, N. Y.; Holyoke, Mass.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Portland, Me.; Reading, Pa.; Scheneotady, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Troy, N. Y.; Wilmington, Del., and Yonkers, N. Y. Troy is the most important city which keeps volunteers In New York, the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx are served by paid department, Queens by some paid firemen and some volunteers and Staten Island by a volunteer force exclusively. Boston, Deaver, Richmond and New Haven have paid departments, but some volunteers in reserve as well.

As a general rule, insurance rates are higher in those cities which have a volunteer department than in those having paid firemen. The premiums paid for insurance in the United States average \$165,000,000 a year and a small reduction in the rates charged in localities which are well protected against serious loss by fire more than makes up the additional cost of maintaining paid departments in them.

The Protest of William and Irene Nicholas TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let us wife Irene, on the spirit shown last Sunday night at a certain theatre, which urged them

Coon, coon, coon, How I hate that name, Coon, coon, coon, I donn want no such fame; Coon, coon, coon, Wish I could change my shade. I'd rather be a white man Than a coon, coon, coon.

to resent publicly the singing of the lines:

Mr. Nicholas possibly was violent in his methods, and there is reason to fear that he may have been guilty of disturbing the peace and sanctity of the "sacred concert" going on: but he certainly expressed what should be the sentiment of every manly negro in the land in protesting against the utter-ance of those verses. When the Colored Brother rises to his dignity and refuses to consent to the singing of opprobrious coon songs, and ceases to be willing to sing them himself, a step in his advancement will have FREDERIC W. PANGBORN. NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Bryant's Poem on the Rev. John Piercont TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noting the communication in Monday's SUN from Mr. Jerome B. Peterson commenting in com-plimentary teres upon the Rev. John Pierpont and quoting one of his stirring poems as an evidence of his poetic ability, may call his attention to the fact that Mr. Pierponi wrote enough real poetry to have his name occasion. He wrote hymns also, because he business, neither of which suited him. He business, neither of which suited him. He was settled over Unitarian societies in Boston, Troy, N. Y. and Medford, Mass. He was employed in the Treasury Department, Washington a fea years nedore his death in 1866. He was born in Litehneld, conn. A 1785, and was educated at Yale. Epes Sargent says of him. Society, energetic and devoted in all his undertakings, he left the reputation of a man of stering integrity, genelous temper, noble aspirations, and great interpoldty in all his efforts for what he esteemed the right and true. Mr. Peterson mentions among Mr. Terpont's contemporaries and friends such men as W. H. Seward, Horace Mann. Whitnen as W. H. Seward. Horace Mann, Whit-tier, Summer, Greeley and others, but not William Culien Bryant; and yet the two poets were friends, Bryant being nine years younger; and he wrote the following poem to him:

TO THE REV. JOHN PIREPONT. On his Elightieth Birthday, April 6, 1861 The mightiest of the Hebrew seers, Of Canasu, green with brooks and rains Our poet, strong to frame and mind, Leaves eighty well spent years behind. And forward most to field more bright Than Moses sew from Pagab's beignt. Vet be our Pierpon's voice and pen

And tate his commons to the shore Where he shall meet his youth once more. However, our Pierpent's voice and pen-were not long potent. for in the following year rises he met his years once more bryand, it may be remarked, lived a dozen years longer, uping in this. W. J. L. New York, Nov. 7.

The Ideal Theater

To Fine faction up This Str. out it is called lake, but some of your more attentive renders will presenter kind in your tacte of New 19 the May 120

To how toposes or the other off I propose to service and the s

To Principal additionation to Templer de Monto d' "Flanckrieur de e l'orient Membre. Les James Granes

THE PROHIBITIONISTS AND SUN-DAY OPENING.

What Sort of Local Option the Rev. Dr. Punk Pavors, and Why.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: These wo rocks the political pilot must carefully avoid who would steer the craft of loca option safely into the harbor at Albany winter. Collision with either will be fatal; with neither, necessary:

1. Local option by the city as a whole or by boroughs;
2. Submission of Sunday opening apart

from the question of license or no license.

First, the essential justice of local option s that it provides an appeal to the jury of the vicinage. A chief reason that liquor laws are not enforced is a lack of public sentiment in the neighborhood where the laws are violated. There can be no such lack if the district that makes the laws is small. For local option by city or borough as a whole I vote No! with every possible emphasis; by Assembly district or ward, Yes, with misgivings because of lack of nomogeneity; by election district, Yes, with both hands up. If it be a fair and square vote by election districts once every three years, no neighborhood can complain that t is a "grandfathers' law" outlived, or that it is an "alien" law imposed by other neighborhoods where conditions are different. Such a law should shut the mouth of every caviller, and end the saloon as a dominating political factor, and give little or no room or blackmail.

Secondly, the temperance people will have just right to contest and resent to the last degree the submission simply of Sunday opening. This would be a provision to vote nly to give the saloon what the law now denies it. The saloen would have all gain, legally speaking, and nothing to lose by this kind of a vote; and the temperance people would have all to lose and nothing to gain. It doesn't say "turkey" to the temperance people once. No; submit both questions or neither. Let both sides stand an equal chance to lose the privileges they now have or gain what they now have With a Governor, legislators, and many Congressmen to elect next fail, the Republican party will not defy the temperance sentiment of the State; not if its

eaders have their usual astuteness. One of the best-known Catholic priests in the city writes, "I oppose your suggestion of local option in New York for these two reasons, it is toe optional and too local. The people in this city cannot be trusted to vote on this question. We should be over-whelmingly defeated." "Overwhelmingly defeated" was the question of obedience when submitted to local option in the Garden of Eden. Yet God favored home rule and suffrage there, even when a moral question was involved. That question might have been voted in Heaven and thus settled for Adam and Eve, but it was not. That was not God's way, and we are beginning to see that choosing is the only way to grow manhood; individually, when the man alone is affected, collectively, by ballot when a community is affected. path that leads upward is hedged by sufferings, and these in the end have their perfect work. That is the way of evolution that is the way of democracy. The people must be trusted; let us have the courage of

the idea that has made America great A vote every three years on the liquor question will be wonderfully educative Agitation is education. No liquor man, temperance man who believes he right should object. Such an oft-recurring agitation in New York will be worth living New York, Nov. 26. I. K. FUNK.

Man's Pillow lils Residence.

From the London Chronicle. From the Lordon Chronicle.

Where does a man live when he is on a boundary? The old problem has cropped up grain in the revision courts. One revising barrister solved it by ruling in two cases that a man lives in that parish where his frost door is situated. But what if the imaginary sine run under the middle of the step and come out at the back of the house? Something very like this actually exists at Norwich, in Cheshire, and as a consequence the occupier of a small cottage has for many years claimed and, we believe actually exercised, the right of voting in two Parliamentary divisions. Perhaps the best general rule for settling boundary disputes is one which was formulated at the Clerkenwell sessions in 1816. A man who "lived in two parishes became a pauper, whereupon a dispute arose as to which should maintain him. Models of the house and the bed on which he slept were laid before the court that it might ascertain how much of his body lay in each parish. In the end it was held that he was settled where his head shadely in each parish. In the end it was "settled" where his head a nobler part") lay.

POEMS OF THIS DAY.

When of turkey you've a plateful On this glad Thanksgiving Day. Joy and comfort; thanks also or the thought that Captain Devery Some must go:

Thanks that Tammany is beaten. For the city's air to sweeten After the November blast.

have in what pertains to diet-Thanks that here in old Manhattan There a an end to crime in sight That jegume will wield the ration Thanks to all good men whose labor Worked the ranker overthrow Thanks to our distinguished neighbor

PRIST CARMEN One View of the Day of Jor.

There are days for prayer and days for fasting lagge for toy and days to section.
There are existentiants beyond forecasting.
To a saled we dedicate every morrow But the best of all siars triber time is forting

There a g day on which we give and take There's emotion out used to former military. There's a siar to state for your later house a about a siar to state for your later house a about a siar to state for a both the siar of siar on a fill the Assessing. In this siar lines a soil made for calling

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IN THE GALLERIES. Japanese Water Colors at the American

Art Association. Beginning on Thanksgiving Day an exhibition of native landscapes and figure subjects in water color by Japanese artists will remain open in the galleries of the Ameri-can Art Association for one week.

The fifteen painters here represented

are composed of men who either have come directly under the influence of Caucasian methods or have yielded to the teachings brought back by others. To the former class belong K. Miyake, H. Nakagawa, Takahashi and Hiroshi Yoshida; while among those who have never been out-side of Japan are T. Oshita of Tokio and Bunsal loki of Nikko. What they have gained from abroad has largely been a newness of point of view; a new ideal as to the convention they should adopt in the representation of nature; for we shall not appreciate the change which these landscapes mark in the art life of the Japanese if we overlook the fact that the Japanese were already "naturalists," in the sense of being close students of nature and able with extraordinary shrewdness to seize the significances which particularly appealed to them. Nor must we forget that however realistic the motive of a painter may be, his expression of what he sees, or thinks he sees (which is the truer way of putting it) on a piece of flat paper, must after all be a matter of convention; the adoption, in fact, of certain signs which will be recognized by others as conveying the impression in which he and they are interested So what may seem to us unaccountable in a completely native Japanese drawing is quite intelligible to the Japanese mind, which finds it just as difficult to accept our effort to make things look exactly as they appear to us in nature. For the Japanese, partly due to his innate decorative sense and partly to a strictness of logic. which we shall try to respect, even if we find it carried too far for our acceptance, has but extended his understanding of convention so as to include not onlywthe method of presentment, but also the choice and treatment of the objects presented. So while to us his representation of Fujiyama, for example, may have seemed the merest indication of the physical appearance, done with a simplicity that appears almost more than naive, to the Japanese imagination such a drawing conveys not only a sufficiency of facts, but abundance of sentiment and spiritual suggestion.

The change, therefore, that is represented in the drawings exhibited here, is primarily a change of mind, or rather of attitude of mind; a directness, thoroughness and accuracy of vision, corresponding to the attitude of the later Japanese mind toward the anechanical and scientific conditions find it carried too far for our acceptance,

tude of the later Japanese mind toward the geechanical and scientific conditions of Caucasian civilization. The change is, in fact, the artistic counterpart of the material changes that are sweeping the country. Sooner or later it was inevitable, and while the conservatives of Japan may regret that the precious distinctiveness of its art should be lost and we, too, may feel inclined to join in the regret, it is but crying over spilt milk. Our wiser attitude is to accept these first fruits of the new movement and judge them according to their new standpoint, and, surely, with to their new standpoint, and, surely, with this in mind, it is impossible to withheld one's admiration of the beautiful examples here shown of this new birth. In the actual manipulation of the pig-ment the Japanese artist had nothing to learn from the Caucasian; the lesson,

to learn from the (aucasian; the lesson, indeed, has been quite the other way, and while, I think, you will miss the sweep and expression of line, the splendid sobriety or sparkling caprice of color, the authority and exquisitely elastic harmony of composition which characterizes the truly native art; and will find in these drawings a certain tentativeness, by comparing vertain tentativeness. art; and will find in these drawings a certain tentativeness by comparison, yet you can scarcely overlook the relative cieverness of brush work, so diversely ingenious and expressive. Still less will you be able to detect here any plagiarism of the Caucasian method; for these artists have not borrowed tricks of sivile. That would have indeed been lamontable. What they have borrowed, I repeat, is our way of looking at nature. So we find here a number of examples of the Japanese paysage intime or of the superb temple architecture, seen by the artist as we ourselyes might see them if we visited the country; might see them if we visited the country; and expressed with that truth of color, atmosphere, detail and general character, that passes for pictorial truth with us. atmosphere, detail and general character, that passes for pictorial truth with us. Regarded in this way, the vraisemblanes of these drawings, even to one who has not seen Japan, is in very many cases extraordinary. The fulcy greens of the bamboo grass or its yellow waves of movement in the autumn, the sprightly animatical of gardens and blossoning trees, the lowering moisture of the clouds, stretches of smooth sand, the roll of boid country and the infinite sweetness of little retired spots, these and a hundred other qualities are represented with an artless sincarity and gentle love of nature, that must win the warmeet admiration.

and gentle love of nature, that must win the warmeet admiration.

As for the temple architecture, I doubt if any of us who have not seen it will have realized its beauty, as we may from these drawings: not only its sumptuousness of color and carving and some suggestion of the noble art and devotion that devised it but also the infinitely tender touch of the centuries upon the wonder of its gold and hequered decoration of its timbers and granite steps and platforms, and not more admirable than the virile realism of these temple pictures is the taste with which the wealth of detail has been managed so that while you are made to realize it. which the wealth of detail has been managed to that while you are made to realize it it does not interfere with the harmony of tone. For this quality, as you would expect of a Japanese drawing, is very much in evidence in them. They do not include any marines and the only example of moving water is in the "Kegon Waterfall of Nikko," by Bunsai Ioid, in which the turnultuous tremble of the water as, slipping ever the rock, it just losses the support of the river bed, before the force of gravitation has united its particles into a shall.

the river tred, before the force of gravitation has united its particles into a shaft
of water, is given with a truth that you
would have to search for to fur it he equal of.
But it is impossible to do detailed that
the to these float interesting pictures;
so significant of the new order in Japan,
in themselves a vital and so full of profinite
for the future.

The opening of the art season finds an
important addition to the accommodation
of the American Art Catheries. The acids
of rathress on the top floor has been extended
along the Breadway front and how above
of Twenty scened street, giving an inarrange of one in my reflect y and two securities
ones. The negrounds of wall space for
lamping purposes is new \$100 certains foot,
and the facilities for the display of trickacids the cases have large successful open. Advance is cause harve to any confractationary in particular that an excitation has correspond to a fact of course of his topic to a post-main hadron to be post-main in the particular which makes only intersecting remains and he orthogon for the promunical accounts to protein courts and in particular accounts to proteins country. are but forther pairs. It requires that the first forther to still be facilities and descent the facilities of descents the facilities and descent the still be at the facilities and the still be at the stil

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well's corporation by Morgan Name of Specially & Committee Committee of the Committee of th stants has been proved on comy Thomas givens they amor told way continued by repaire the accenting. It weight those particular ple View here and long for here to the me are also had to be being the place and the p For the the tensor of the paster of the state of the stat

GOVERNOR OF ALASKA REPORTS. He Wants Lands Surveyed and a Delegate in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, says in his annual

report: "We want the lands surveyed for imme. diate settlement. We want a Delegate in Congress. If these wants are attended to, we would be worthily represented at the Louisians Purchase Exposition in 1903. This can be done by Congress voting the money which Alaska has already paid into the United States Treasury."

There are sixty-four printed pages in the Governor's report and from the beginning to the end it is a vigorously sustained appeal to Congress to aid in the develop ment of Alaska by the passage of needed laws. A specimen of the vigorous manual in which his views are expressed is found in the paragraph asking for a Delegate

in the paragraph asking for a Delegate in Congress:

"In desiring a Delegate without Territorial organization there is no inconsistency, for whether organized or unorganized, Congress cannot shirk its responsibility, and to meet it the people should be allowed to send a man who will represent them," says the Governor.

The Governor wants a game law to prevent the ruthless slaughter of moose, caribou and comment deer as well as after caribou and common deer, as well as other animals. He also wants better protec-tion for the salmon fisheries. He says animals. He also wants better protection for the salmon fisheries. He says the pack of the Alaska salmon fisheries this year amounted to 1.750,000 cases, valued at about \$7,000,000. The greatest

THE SULTAN'S BIRTHDAY.

need of Alaska, the Governor says, is for the extension of the general land laws to

Turkish Minister Took Care That Is Shouldn't Pass L'nnotteed WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 - This is the hirth. day of the Sultan of Turkey, and, in no-

cordance with custom, President Roosevelt. through the State Department, sent a message by cable, wishing his Sublime Majesty many happy returns of the day. If there had been any danger that this Government would forget the Sultan's

Government would forget the Sultan's natal day, it was obviated by the Turkish Minister here, who yesterday informed the State Department of the date.

The Sultan is not the only sovereign who is thus honored annually. In the State Department a list is kept of the birthdays of rulers who have made it a practice to congratulate the Presidents of the United States on the similar occasions in their lives and these Emperors, Kings, Queens and Presidents are always remembered in pleasant congratulatory messages.

Just when the practice began nobody remembers, but thas now become a regular institution conducted by the State Department of the conducted by the State Department.

institution conducted by the State Depart-ment as part of its official routine. SAYINGS OF ENGLISH CHILDREN.

Some New Jokes Evolved in the British Schoolrooms. Dr. Macnamara, M. P., who has been a school-

teacher, gaven lecture on "Children's Witti-cisms" in Lendon recently, in which he told a cisms" in London recently, in which he told a number of new stories as well as many old ones. The really funny sayings are usually uncon-scious. Some have arisen from a misconception of first impressions; others from taking hter-ally what was intended met phorically. The question, "What is Parliament?" obtained the answer, "A place where they go up to question. "What is Parliament, colained the answer, "A place where they go up to London to talk about Birmingham." "What is a heretic?" was another question. "One who would never believe what he was told, but only after hearing it and seeing it with his own eyes." "Irefue Court of Chancery." said a teacher. "It is called this because they take care of property there on the chance of the owner turning up. "A vaccuum" said another child, "is nothing shut up in a bor." An optimist, "according to another, "is a man who attends to your head. A pessimist is a man who attends to your feet." Among musical instruments were included "funny bones." Fort and fortress had no difficulties for one little fellow. "Fort is a place for soldiers to live in. Fortress is where they put their wives.

"Juestions in history drew forth the following information: "The fire of I ondon although looked upon at first as a calamity, really did a great deal of good. It purified the city from the dress of the plague, and burnt down eighty-nine churches." "King Jenes I was very uncless in his habits. He never washed his hands, and married Anno of Denmark." Ope on the Salic law said. Edward III. would have been King if his mother had been a man." "King Henry VIII liked plenty of money and plerty of wives. and ded of ulocy and plerty of wives.

of Denmark. One on the Salic law said. Edward III. would have been King if his mother had been a man. "King Henry VIII liked plenty of money and plerty of wive, and died of ulcers on the legs." In a marriage custom of the ancient Greeks was this, that a man married only one wife, which was alied monotory. "Faith is that quality which enables us to believe what we know to be untrue." Some sayings of children were very sugg stive, as for example: "Grass is what you have got to keep off."

The late Bishop of London gave a prize entitled "Our Feathered Friends were and one little girl replied, "Ansels were was this one apportyphal. A small schooling being told of Jacob's ladder, asked why the angels wanted a ladder when they had wings. The teacher, as teachers sometimes did when they were in a fix, referred the question the other boxs, one of whom replied. "Because they was amouitan, sir." Last thrust mas. It mans little man by Mannamars was at a necture of school children at Kennington. Before gons, away he said to them, "Now boys, mind was don't get into mischief or trouble between new and next Christmas, to which the children feel "Same to you sir." In Tiller, Head master of Boundary street school, Last law and the statement of the statement of

The same Contract of Park Street Ave.

Four commerce exert hemes where experiments and a fearning and death of the addition to a di-hand who has been necessarily the fear at "be setting of the time to not income to any prik skied: Laure som egeralen ske diriger.

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